

Colony of Seychelles.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1917.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.



VICTORIA:

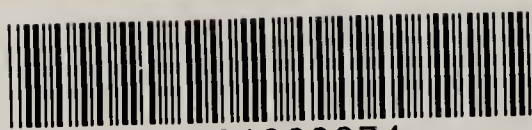
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1918.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR
THE YEAR 1917.

CHAPTER I.

Vital Statistics.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The estimated population of the Colony at the end of the year was 24,528, being an increase of 419 on that of 1916.

Annexure I shows the number of arrivals and departures from the Colony and the number of births and deaths during the year.

BIRTH RATE.—The total number of births registered during the year was 719 being 29·31 per thousand of the estimated population lower than last year when it was 30·89 per thousand.

DEATH RATE.—The total number of deaths for the year was 506, a mortality of 20·63 per thousand, being an increase on last year when it was 16·75 per thousand, the increase being largely due to the high mortality amongst labourers returned from German East Africa.

STILL-BIRTHS.—There were 55 still-births during the year, higher than last year when 53 were registered.

The number of children who died under 5 years of age was 182, and of these 81 were under the age of one; last year the number was 128 and 54 respectively.

CHAPTER II.

Meteorological Statistics.

MEAN TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature for the year was 77·55, lower than last year when it was 78·9.

The hottest month was April and the coolest August.

During the year, the months of January and December were the wettest, and the driest months were May and October; only 0·45 inch of rain was recorded for both months.

RAINFALL.—The yearly rainfall was below the average, the total amounted only to 66·22 inches about the same as last year when 67·41 inches were recorded.

WINDS.—The SE. trade winds blew with an average force during the year.

Annexure II shows the monthly temperature, rainfall and deaths.

CHAPTER III.

Diseases prevalent during the year.

MEASLES.—During the last month of the year an epidemic of measles broke out, the type of the disease being mild, infection probably started from contact between Seychelles lighter-men and Malgash troops on board the French mail steamers from Madagascar.

Every endeavour was made when the first cases were seen to prevent the spread of the disease, those infected were put in quarantine, contacts isolated and the schools closed; but these measures were of no avail, the original case did not come under medical observation and so escaped notification and a large number of persons were infected before any cases came under notice.

It is fifteen years since measles was last epidemic in Seychelles.

RETURN OF SEYCHELLES LABOUR FORCE FROM EAST AFRICA.—The principal event of medical interest during the year was the return of the Seychelles labour force from East Africa.

This force was organised as a general labour force to work in connection with the campaign in what was then German East Africa.

The force consisted of 791 men, of these the majority left for East Africa in December 1916 and the remainder in February 1917.



In May 1917 it was notified that the greater part of the force was being repatriated on account of ill-health, 250 (37.25 o/o) had already died.

As it was known that a number of men had died of dysentery and it was probable that the type of the disease was the bacillary one, which does not exist in Seychelles, it was decided that the men should be put in quarantine on arrival and arrangements were accordingly made to make accommodation for them; as the quarantine accommodation is meant to provide at the most 20 to 30 persons and as some hundreds were expected this was no easy task, however by means of erection of temporary wards made of bamboos and leaves it was satisfactorily accomplished. To provide for the nursing of the sick, Miss Halkett, the Matron of the Maternity Home, kindly consented to go to the Quarantine Station taking with her four nurses which she had herself trained, and as Captain Jewell, M. D., M. C. who was in Seychelles on sick leave from British East Africa, kindly consented to replace me, I went to the Quarantine Station myself.

The men arrived on May 17th, on board the hospital-ship "Guildford Castle". Information had been received by telegram that there were 50 cot cases, but this number was found to have been greatly underestimated as apart from 50 cases of men who were acutely ill there were another 50 who were suffering from beri-beri, the greater part of these were paralysed and completely helpless.

The number who arrived was 359, their general health was deplorable in the extreme, apart from the acute cases mentioned above they were practically all infected with malaria, large numbers were suffering from foul septic ulcers of the feet and legs and with few exceptions they had some degree of bronchitis.

The principal diseases from which the acute cases were suffering were dysentery, pneumonia and malaria, some had one of these diseases, some two, and many all.

The dysentery was of bacillary type. The mortality was high and during the period which the quarantine lasted there were 25 deaths.

During the period a sharp watch was kept amongst the men for cases of dysentery and diarrhoea (the milder cases preferred not to report themselves from fear of being kept in quarantine) and at the end of nine days all cases were under observation and treatment and those who were fit were liberated from quarantine. At the end of 15 days there were still fifteen men who were acutely ill and they were transferred to the Victoria Hospital at Mahé where precautions to prevent the spread of infection could be taken.

Some fifteen days after the men were released, it was reported that one of them was sick with dysentery in South Mahé, this man was well on his release from quarantine, his disease developed later and fearing to be detained he did not report for treatment.

The Assistant Medical Officer, South Mahé, immediately investigated the case and quickly found a large number of the man's relations had gathered round him during his illness, all of these were kept under observation which followed them to their homes when they returned after the man's death, and without exception these contacts developed the disease, it is difficult to explain why the infection was so virulent but the insanitary habits of the people will probably account for it. There were in all some fifteen cases and of these a large number died. It was entirely due to the energetic measures taken by the Medical Officer of District in following up contacts, despatching them to hospital when found infected and disinfecting premises, etc, that the disease was stamped out, the incidence of this local outbreak was ample justification, if such were needed, for the original quarantine measures which were taken.

Many of them continued to have malarial attacks for several months, they all had a rooted objection to taking quinine and it was difficult to persuade them to continue treatment for a sufficient length of time.

The septic ulcers were very resistant to treatment and took a long time to heal there seems evidence that they were in some cases infections.

In all there were 327 deaths amongst the force, a mortality of 41 %.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.—The campaign against Ankylostomiasis was started by Dr J. F. Kendrick, representing the International Health Commission, and by the end of the year has been completed over 2/3rds of Mahé.

The campaign is a most complete one and is carried out by means of house to house visitation, all who are infected being treated, the number of people found infected has been well over 90 o/o and it is certain that the general health of the population will be very greatly benefitted by the campaign; in fact the improvement is already visible.

During the year, a law was passed enforcing the provision of latrines for all inhabited premises and forbidding the depositing of excreta in any other places than these latrines; the type recommended was the pit latrine for all the country districts, this marks a very great sanitary advance in the country; formerly, with the exception of houses in the town of Victoria, there were practically no latrines in the Colony.

By the end of the year the law had been complied with throughout the country, it remains to be seen whether the people will adopt the habit of using latrines.

On the more important roads, public latrines were erected by Government, and their upkeep provided for; it is hoped that several more such latrines will be provided in due course.

OTHER DISEASES.—Venereal diseases continued to be prevalent, and though free treatment is given to all who are suffering from the disease and every encouragement given to those who are infected to come for treatment, but little real headway is made.

Otherwise the general health was good.

CHAPTER IV.

State of the Town of Victoria.

The campaign against rats was continued during the year; the number of rats caught were 4,233 in the town of Victoria less than 1916 when 5,762 were caught.

The general sanitary condition of the town during the year was satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

Vaccination.

The vaccine supplied continues to give good results, the total number vaccinated in the Central District and the result were as follows :—

First time	370
Second „	6
Third „	2
Unsuccessful	...
Total	378

CHAPTER VI.

Quarantine.

The station was used on several occasions for passengers coming from Bombay. The steriliser, on Hodouli Island, was used to sterilise passengers' luggage and gunny bags imported from infected places.

CHAPTER VII.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

INPATIENTS.—The total number of inpatients treated in the Victoria Hospital was 684, being an increase of 140 on that of 1916.

OUTPATIENTS.—The total attendance of the outpatients treated during the year was 3,198, an increase of 251 on that of 1916.

The increase of inpatients and outpatients is due to the labourers who served in the Seychelles Labour Force and returned from German East Africa suffering from Dysentery &c.

Maternity Home

PATIENTS.—The number of admissions was 248.

The number of babies born was 187.

There were 3 cases of twin-birth.

There was only need for instrumental delivery in one case.

Cases of nephritis and eclampsia were somewhat numerous, 4 of the former and 3 of the latter, these diseases are certainly more common in Seychelles than elsewhere, the reason for this is difficult to decide.

Chloroform was given 8 times, mostly in cases of incomplete abortion, these cases are common and are due, I think, to the prevalence of syphilis.

One of the main objects of the Home, namely the replacing of the old incompetent midwives by properly trained women, has been achieved and since Sept. 1st., all certificated midwives, with one exception, (and this quite temporary) have been trained at the Home, the older class of certificated women having had the choice of being properly trained or ceasing to practice, the greatest credit is due to the Matron of the Institution, Miss Halkett, for the trouble she has taken in the training of these women whose standard of education is a low one, and for the excellent result achieved.

The help which Miss Halkett rendered in undertaking the nursing of the returned labourers during their quarantine (referred to above) was invaluable, the self-sacrifice and devotion which she shewed to these unfortunate people was beyond all praise.

STAFF.—Mr Watson, Chief Clerk and Dispenser etc., was promoted as Postmaster on May 1st, 1917.

Mr Cauvin, Asst. Dispenser, was appointed Chief Clerk, and Mr Houreau, the apprentice, was appointed to replace Mr Cauvin.

Mr Watson however still acts as Anaesthetist and Manager Government Pharmacy. All these appointments were subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State.

J. B. ADDISON.

Chief Medical Officer.

Seychelles, 27th February, 1918.

ANNEXURE I.

4

	Males	Females	Total	Ages at which Death has occurred.												
				Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		to 70 years		70 to 100 years		Over 100 years		Total		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Estimated Population on 31st December 1916 ...	11,949	12,160	24,109													
Births during 1917|	353	366	719													
Arrivals during 1917	534	53	587													
Decrease by deaths	309	197	506													
Decrease by departures	298	83	381													
Estimated Population on 31st December 1917 ...	12,229	12,299	24,528	43	38	55	46	159	72	52	38	...	3	309	197	506
Net increase during 1917	280	139	419	81		101		231		90		3				

Birth rate during 1917 per thousand 29·31
Death rate „ 1917 „ 20·63

ANNEXURE II

Meteorological Returns for 1917

1917	Months	Temperature							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks
		Barometer	Solar Maximum	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Depth of Humidity	Directions of Wind	Average force	Deaths per month	
	January	30.078	112.5	72.6	82.8	77.3	5.5	80.0	12.93	77	NW.	8.2	34	
	February	30.032	112.8	73.1	83.0	77.5	5.5	80.2	10.12	77	NW.	6.1	41	
	March	30.029	116.8	74.8	83.6	78.3	5.3	80.9	1.68	79	NW.	6.0	30	
	April	30.073	110.7	75.5	83.9	78.6	5.3	81.2	9.69	77	SE.	5.7	33	
	May	30.093	119.1	73.2	82.7	78.2	4.5	80.4	0.45	82	SE.	11.7	59	
	June	30.072	114.1	75.1	81.6	76.9	4.5	79.2	1.09	80	SE.	13.9	68	
	July	30.080	108.1	74.5	80.7	76.6	4.1	78.6	3.67	83	SE.	14.1	40	
	August	30.113	112.0	72.8	80.3	76.0	4.3	78.1	3.18	81	SE.	14.8	34	
	September	30.108	115.0	72.9	80.7	76.5	4.2	78.6	3.96	83	SE.	13.8	32	
	October	30.122	129.6	72.9	81.9	76.6	5.3	79.2	0.45	77	S.	10.0	40	
	November	30.128	111.0	71.8	81.4	76.4	5.0	78.9	6.94	78	NW.	7.8	49	
	December	30.030	109.5	72.3	81.9	76.7	5.2	79.3	12.06	78	NW.	5.8	36	

ANNEXURE III.

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARIES.

Month.	Victoria Hospital		Anse Royal		Anse Boileau		Praslin		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
January ...	59	171	24	11	...	...	2	3	270
February ...	73	150	14	4	...	..	...	7	248
March ...	76	133	13	6	...	...	2	2	232
April ...	66	123	7	10	...	...	3	6	215
May ...	151	257	8	7	...	...	5	8	436
June ...	145	211	74	10	...	...	23	10	473
July ...	137	217	23	18	...	...	8	4	407
August ...	119	169	33	12	...	...	4	4	341
September ...	104	131	23	21	...	...	11	4	286
October ...	115	164	23	21	..	...	8	7	338
November ...	48	142	20	16	...	...	5	4	271
December ...	60	130	18	10	...	...	...	...	218
Total ..	1,189	1,998	280	138	...	...	71	59	3,735

RESULT OF CASES TREATED AT THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Sexes	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1916.	Admitted during 1917.	Total treated.	Cured	Relieved	Unrelieved	Died	Remaining at the end of 1917.	Total.
Males ..	12	547	559	423	32	12	60	31	558
Females ...	5	120	125	82	19	8	9	8	126
Total ...	17	667	684	505	51	20	69	39	684

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1917 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1916.		Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1917.	Remarks.
			Admissions.	Deaths.			
General.							
Alcoholism	1	...	1	...	—Introduced by members of Seychelles Labour Force from German East Africa.
Anæmia	...	1	14	...	15	1	
Beri-beri	16	...	16	...	
Burn	6	...	6	...	
Cancer of Lip	1	...	1	...	
Carcinoma	...	1	5	2	5	1	
„ Cervix	2	...	3	...	
„ Intestine	1	1	1	...	
Debility	7	...	7	...	
Dysentery	23	...	23	4	
„ Bacillary	39	20	39	...	
Erysipelas	3	1	3	...	
Febricula	6	...	6	...	
Syphilis	...	2	17	1	19	1	
Malaria	40	1	40	...	
„ Cerebral	4	1	4	...	
„ Dementia	1	...	1	...	
Old Age	...	1	18	8	19	2	
Rheumatism	...	1	14	...	15	...	
Septicæmia	...	1	5	3	6	1	
Tuberculosis	...	1	4	2	5	1	
Tetanus	1	1	1	...	
Disease of the Nerves.							
Convulsions	3	...	3	...	
Epilepsy	...	1	1	...	2	...	
Hysteria	2	...	2	...	
Hemiplegia	1	1	1	...	
Neuralgia	1	...	1	...	
Paralysis	3	...	3	1	
Disease of the Throat.							
Laryngeal Stenosis	1	...	1	...	
„ Obstruction	1	1	1	...	
Disease of the Circulatory system.							
Apoplexy	1	1	1	...	
Cardiac	16	5	16	2	
Hæmorrhage Cerebral	3	3	3	...	
Meningitis	1	1	1	...	
Disease of the Respiratory system.							
Asthma	4	...	4	...	
Bronchitis	7	...	7	1	
Empyema	1	...	1	...	
Pleurisy	6	...	6	...	
Phthisis	3	2	3	1	
Pneumonia	7	2	7	...	
Carried forward	...	9	290	57	299	16	

II

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1917 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1916.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1917.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	...	9	290	57	299	16
<i>Disease of the Digestive system.</i>						
Abscess Abdominal	1	...	1	1
„ Hepatic	1	...	1	...
Appendicitis	3	...	3	...
Ascitis	1	1	1	...
Colic	1	...	1	...
Constipation	...	1	17	...	18	...
Dyspepsia	12	...	12	...
Diarrhoea	21	...	21	1
Enteritis	3	3	3	...
Gastro-Enteritis	1	...	1	1
Gastritis	5	...	5	...
Hepatitis	4	...	4	...
Hernia	3	...	3	...
„ Strangulated	5	...	5	...
Hæmorrhoids	2	...	2	...
Intestinal Obstruction	3	...	3	...
Jaundice	2	1	2	...
Peritonitis	1	1	1	...
Ulcer Gastric	1	...	1	...
<i>Disease of the Lymphatic system.</i>						
Bubos	2	...	2	...
Glands	1	...	1	1
<i>Disease of the Urinary system.</i>						
Cystitis	4	...	4	...
Fistula	1	...	1	...
Retention of Urine	13	...	13	2
Stricture	2	...	3	...
„ Urethra	...	1	1	...	1	...
„ Gonorrhœal	1	...	1	...
Uremia	1	...	1	...
Urethritis	1	...	1	...
<i>Disease of the Generative system.</i>						
(MALE ORGANS).						
Hydrocele	3	...	3	...
Orchitis	1	...	1	...
FEMALE ORGANS.						
Abortion	1	...	1	...
Fibroids	3	...	3	...
Menorrhagia	1	...	1	...
Ovaritis	5	...	5	...
Tumour Ovarian	1	...	1	...
<i>Disease of Locomotion.</i>						
Cut Leg	2	...	2	...
„ Tendon Achilles	1	...	1	...
„ Foot	2	...	2	...
Septic Leg	10	...	10	6
„ Foot	...	2	55	...	57	7
„ Toe	5	...	5	...
Synovitis of the Knee	1	...	1	...
Carried forward	...	13	495	63	508	35

III

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1917 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1916.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1917.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	... 13	495	63	508	35	
<i>Disease of the Connective Tissue.</i>						
Abscess	71	1	71	1	
Cyst	1	...	1	...	
Goitre	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer	21	...	22	...	
Septic Hand	... 1	1	..	1	1	
<i>Disease of the skin.</i>						
Boils	1	...	1	...	
Cellulitis	1	...	1	...	
Elephantiasis	1	...	1	...	
Epitheloma of Hand	1	...	1	...	
Epididymitis	2	..	2	...	
Eczema	4	...	4	...	
Scabies	1	...	1	...	
Warts	1	...	1	...	
<i>Injuries</i>						
Bite	1	...	1	...	
Bruise	17	...	17	...	
Contusions	1	...	1	...	
Cut face	1	...	1	...	
„ Head	1	...	1	...	
Crushed Hand	1	...	1	...	
Concusion	1	...	1	...	
Dislocation of Hand	1	...	1	...	
Gunshot	... 1	1	...	2	...	
Wound Abdomen	1	...	1	...	
<i>Fractures.</i>						
Fracture of Femur	1	1	1	...	
„ Humerus	2	...	2	...	
„ Rib	1	1	1	...	
„ Jaw	2	...	2	...	
„ Clavicle	3	...	3	...	
„ Skull depressed	1	...	1	...	
<i>Parasites.</i>						
Chiggers	5	...	5	2	
Hook-worm	... 2	22	3	24	...	
Vermes	1	...	1	...	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Malingering	1	...	1	...	
TOTAL	... 17	667	69	684	39	



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, SOUTH MAHÉ

1917.

—(o)—

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.—I have the honour to forward my fifteenth annual report on South Mahé District, First and Second Divisions.

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT IN 1917.—During the year the health of the population was good until the arrival of what was left of the Seychelles Labour Contingent from German East Africa. These men brought back with them Bacillary Dysentery, a nasty infective form of Tropical ulcer and Malarial Fever.

On the 25th June a returned labourer died in the District, he had no medical treatment, and had resorted to sorcery medicine, he was surrounded by several members of his family for some days prior to his death, this man died of Bacillary Dysentery and all his friends that attended him contracted the disease. The death rate was very high, out of twelve people attacked of the first lot, only two escaped, but later on the mortality was not so high. By a strict system of quarantine, isolation and segregation of sick and contacts, by the burning of huts and all articles of bedding and clothing the disease was stamped out, and it did not spread beyond the families first attacked. Due to its very high mortality rate, the difficulty of treatment, as all ordinary dysenteric remedies seem to have little or no effect, if this form of dysentery took hold on the population the consequences would have been most serious.

Malaria was present in all the returned labourers; under proper medical treatment and as the District is non malarious the disease soon disappeared.

TROPICAL INFECTIVE ULCERS.—Most of the labourers had nasty suppurating ulcers on their legs, this has spread amongst the general population; it is not serious and I expect to see it disappear after a time.

MEASLES.—This was introduced into the District, by school children from Victoria, in the month of November, the attack so far appears mild, the children do not appear very ill, and seek no medical advice.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN.—A vigorous campaign was commenced on the 8th February by the International Health Commission (Rockefeller Foundation). A census was taken of the district and a house to house visitation instituted. Examination showed that, practically speaking, all the population is affected with the disease; out of 2052 cases examined, 1940 were positive and only 112 negative, and in a second batch out of 2908 cases examined 2819 were positive and only 89 negative. The campaign in this district has been a marked success; it is a pleasure to see how quickly the population has responded to correct and scientific treatment, and this remark applies especially to the juvenile members of the community, their fresh healthy faces is a marked contrast to their former dull, pallid and lethargic appearance. In Government Gazette No. 53 dated 27th October 1917 the Director of the campaign has given a full and detailed report of the action taken, and the results obtained.

The inhabitants of this District have three diseases that undermine and sap their vitality, viz., Ankylostomiasis, Syphilis, and Venereal Diseases; one of these, Ankylostomiasis, is attacked and with ordinary care, efficient enforcement of the latrine law, stands a good chance to be cleared totally out of the Colony; the other two diseases are still prevalent and are the indirect cause of thirteen still-births, and seven deaths in newly born infants (registered as Infantile Marasmus). In fact of twelve deaths in this District of children under one year, seven may be laid at the door of Syphilis infection.

VITAL STATISTICS.—As in past five years I have attached tables showing a comparison of births, deaths, still-births, and marriages for a period of five years 1913—1917. None of these tables call for special comment. The death rate was higher than usual and there was 18 deaths due to old age. There were 12 deaths of children under one year, and 22 deaths under five years, there was therefore a mortality of 34 in children under five years. Five of the children died of Bacillary Dysentery which was introduced from East Africa, still with half the total of the deaths being children under five years represents a serious state of affairs.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES.—RATE PER 1000.—I have estimated the population of South Mahé on the 31st December 1917 at 4800, this gives a birth rate of 31.63 per thousand, a death rate of 15.20 per thousand, and a marriage rate of 2.70 per thousand.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES CAUSING DEATH IN 1917.—The principal diseases causing death in 1917 were: Ankylostomiasis 5; Dysentery 8; Infantile Marasmus 9; Natural causes (no Medical Certificate) 7; Pneumonia 4; Gastro Enteritis 3; Senile Decay 7.

VACCINATION.—The vaccination lymph supplied was active and the results were successful, first time 130, second time 3: Total 133.

PART II.

Dispensaries.

List of patients treated at the Anse Royale Dispensary
during the year 1917.

Months.	Old.		New.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
January ...	17	8	7	3	35
February ...	9	3	5	1	18
March ...	11	4	2	2	19
April ...	6	9	1	1	17
May ...	5	4	3	3	15
June ...	5	6	69	4	84
July ...	16	10	7	8	41
August ...	28	8	5	4	45
September ...	18	7	5	6	36
October ...	17	10	6	11	44
November ...	14	8	6	8	36
December ...	13	7	5	3	28
					418

JOHN THOS : BRADLEY,
Assistant Medical Officer, South Mahé.

Anse Royale,
21st February, 1918.



TABLE OF DISEASES CAUSING DEATH IN SOUTH MAHÉ

1st and 2nd DIVISIONS DURING 1917.

Causes of Death	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Under 20 years	Under 30 years	Under 40 years	Under 50 years	Under 60 years	Under 80 years	Under 90 years	Over 90 years	Total.	Remarks.
Ankylostomiasis ...	1	3	1								5	
Accidental fracture of neck and base of skull ...							1				1	No Postmortem.
Accidental anti-partum Hæmorrhage ...						1					1	
Ascites and Dysentery ...		1									1	
Apoplexy ...							1				1	Patient a Lunatic.
Aneurism at the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta ...					1						1	P. M. in this case.
Bright Disease ...						1					1	Patient a Lunatic.
Cystitis ...								1			1	
Cancer of Uterus ...						1					1	
Dysentery ..		5	1		1			1			8	
Delirium Tremens ...						1					1	
Endocarditis ...	1	1				1					3	
Gastro Enteritis ...	1	1	1								3	
Hereditary Syphilis ...	1	1									2	
Hemiplegia ...						1		1			2	
Leprosy ...								2			2	
Marasmus ...	7	2									9	
Malarial fever ...			1	1							2	
Natural causes ...	1	3				1		1	1		7	No Medical certificate.
Peritonitis Tuberculosis ...		2					1				3	
Pneumonia ...		2						2			4	
Peritonitis ...						1	1				2	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...				1	1			1			3	
Senile Decay ...								4	3		7	
Syphilis ...					1						1	
Tuberculosis ...		1									1	
Urethral Stricture ...								1			1	
	12	22	4	2	4	8	4	14	4		74	

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF THE AGES AT WHICH DEATH OCCURRED
DURING THE YEARS 1913 TO 1917.

Years	Under 1 year	Under 2 years	Under 20 years	Under 30 years	Under 40 years	Under 50 years	Under 60 years	Under 80 years	Under 90 years	Under 90 years	Total and Remarks.
1913	8	10	6	6	4	5	1	17	4	...	60 deaths during 1913.
1914	6	6	5	2	9	4	1	10	2	...	45 „ „ 1914.
1915	9	21	6	6	7	3	6	14	2	2	76 „ „ 1915.
1916	10	7	3	4	4	8	7	12	3	1	59 „ „ 1916.
1917	12	22	4	2	4	8	4	14	4	...	73 „ „ 1917.

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS
DURING THE YEAR 1913 TO 1917.

Years	Births	Deaths	Still-births	Remarks
1913	181	60	9	
1914	159	45	14	
1915	161	76	18	
1916	168	59	11	
1917	151	73	13	

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL-BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES FROM 1913 TO 1917.

Years	Births per 1000	Deaths per 1000	Still-births per 1000	Marriages per 1000	Remarks
1913	39.34	12.17	1.95	5.65	29 marriages in 1913.
1914	33.82	9.57	3.00	4.25	21 „ 1914.
1915	33.64	15.88	3.76	3.97	19 „ 1915.
1916	35.10	12.30	2.30	3.55	17 „ 1916.
1917	31.63	15.20	2.70	2.70	13 „ 1917.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, LUNATIC ASYLUM

FOR

THE YEAR 1917.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.—I have the honour to forward my eleventh annual report on the Anse Royale Lunatic Asylum.

HEALTH OF INMATES IN 1917.—All the inmates enjoyed good health during the year, there were no infectious or contagious diseases in the Asylum. There were four deaths during the year: 2 males, and 2 females.

UPKEEP OF ASYLUM.—The average number of patients for the year was 23, the daily average cost for maintenance was 42 cents or Rs 12.60 for the month. We had during the year three paying patients who have contributed for the year the sum of Rs 810.30 towards their cost of maintenance. Attached to this report in Appendix D. is a table showing the number of patients for each month, their cost and the amount contributed by paying patients.

Asylum Expenditure in 1917.

					Rs	c.
Maintenance ...	...	...	...	...	4,645	06
Upkeep of Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	140	60
Travelling Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform for Attendants ...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Total Expenditure 1917 ...					4,905	66
Less amount paid by paying patients ...	...	...	...	...	810	30
					4,095	36
Salaries of Medical Superintendent, Attendants, Porter and Cook ...					3,394	...
Total cost of Asylum for 1917 ..					7,494	36
The total amount voted for upkeep of Asylum was ...					8,764	...
Balance in favour 31st December 1917 ...					1,269	64

DIETING.—The Contractor gave satisfaction during the year, the food was of good quality and was well up to the standard of rations contracted for.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.—Three new patients were admitted: one male and two females. There were discharged one male and one female as not improved, and there died 2 females and 2 males. There was no case of second admission during the year and on the 31st December there were 21 patients in the Asylum: 11 males and 9 females and one male out on trial. Since the Asylum was opened in 1906 there were admitted 85 patients up to the 31st December 1917. During that period 23 patients were discharged as cured, 3 as relieved, 3 not improved, and 35 died, the recovery rate is 27.06 per cent.

CONDUCT OF ATTENDANTS.—There was no change in any of the Departments. The conduct of the Attendants during the year was satisfactory. Two male attendants have passed the examination for first class certificates and 2 females for second class certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.—As in past years various means are taken to keep the patients amused and to make them comfortable and happy, there is a weekly dance, and weather permitting, walks along the neighbouring hills. In the wards games such as cards, dominoes, draughts, etc. are provided and there is a small supply of illustrated journals given by friends of the Asylum.

JOHN THOS: BRADLEY, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent,
Lunatic Asylum.

21st February, 1918.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR
ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1917.

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
In Asylum 1st January 1917, including those out on trial ... ..	...	...	...	14	10	24
CASES ADMITTED DURING 1917.						
First admission	1	2	3	..	...	...
Not first admission ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total cases under care during the year ...	1	2	3	14	10	24
CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1917.						
Recovered ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Relieved ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	1	1	2	...	...	...
Died	2	2	4	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year	3	3	6	..	...	...
REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM.						
31st December 1917, including those out on trial .. ...	...	...	...	12	9	21

APPENDIX B.

TABLE SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS FOR EACH YEAR,
FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM 13th MARCH 1906.

Years	Admitted			Discharged									Died			Remaining in Asylum inclu ding those out on trial 31st Dec. each year			Remarks
				Recovered			Relieved			Not improved									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1906	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	
1907	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	
1908	7	1	8	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	5	5	10	
1909	12	2	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	
1910	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	9	22	
1911	4	3	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	11	11	22	
1912	5	2	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	9	10	19	
1913	2	5	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	8	14	22	
1914	5	3	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	12	13	25	
1915	3	6	9	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	12	16	28	
1916	4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	14	10	24	
1917	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	9	21	

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSE OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE
AND OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	Males	Females	Total.	Probable causes of Insanity	Males	Females	Total.	Form of Mental Disease	Males	Females	Total.	Occupation.	Males	Females	Total.
Married	1	4	5	<i>Moral.</i> Domestic trouble	...	1	1	<i>Congenital or Infantile Mental.</i>	...	...	...	Clerk	1	...	1
Single	9	1	10	Adverse circumstances	...	1	1	(a) with Epilepsy	...	...	...	Labourer	7	...	7
Widow	...	2	2	Mental anxiety and worry	...	...	...	(b) without Epilepsy	...	...	1	Planter	2	...	2
Widower	2	...	2	Religious excitement	...	1	1	Epilepsy acquired	1	...	...	Sailor	...	...	...
Unknown	...	2	2	Love affairs	...	...	...	General paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	Carpenter	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	<i>Mania.</i>	...	...	1	Overseer	1	...	1
	...	2	2	<i>Physical.</i> Intemperance in drink	1	...	1	Acute	...	1	1	Merchant	...	...	...
	...	2	2	sexual	...	...	...	Chronic	...	3	9	Proprietor	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Venereal disease	...	1	1	Recurrent	...	...	1	Mason	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Self abusive sexual	4	...	4	A. Totu	...	...	...	Nurse	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Over exertion	1	...	1	Puerpural	...	1	1	Cook	...	1	1
	...	2	2	Sunstroke	...	...	...	Senile	...	1	1	Seamstress	...	1	1
	...	2	2	Accident or injury	...	...	...	<i>Melancholia.</i>	...	...	...	Washerwoman	...	3	3
	...	2	2	Pregnancy	...	1	1	Acute	...	...	...	Tailor	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Parturition and the puerpural state	...	...	...	Chronic	...	...	...	Barber	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Lactation	...	...	...	Recurrent	...	2	3	No profession	...	3	3
	...	2	2	Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	Puerpural	...	...	...	Total	12	9	21
	...	2	2	Puberty	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Change of life	...	1	1	<i>Dementia.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Fevers	...	...	...	Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Privation and starvation	...	...	...	Secondary	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Old age	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Other bodily disease and disorders	...	...	...	Organic (Coarse brain, Disease etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Previous attack	...	...	...	<i>Not Insane.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Hereditary influences	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Congenital defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Other ascertained causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	2	Unknown	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	9	21		12	9	21		12	9	21		12	9	21

APPENDIX D.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1917.

Month	No. of patients			Cost				Cost of Washing per month for a patient		No. of Pay- ing patients			Total amount contributed by paying patients		Classes of paying patients		Remarks		
	Males	Females	Total	Total daily		Per Head		Patient per month		Males	Females	Total	Rupees	cents	1st Class	2nd Class			
				Rs	c.	Rs	c.	Rs	c.										
January	14	10	24	11	10	...	40	12	29	...	84	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
February	14	10	24	11	12	...	40	11	20	...	70	1	2	3	62	...	1	2	
March	14	10	24	11	13	...	38	12	67	...	69	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
April	13	11	24	11	13	..	40	11	93	...	71	1	2	3	65	...	1	2	
May	13	11	24	11	12	...	46	12	77	...	87	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
June	13	11	24	11	66	...	40	12	06	..	68	1	2	3	65	...	1	2	
July	13	12	25	11	64	...	42	12	89	...	72	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
August	12	12	24	11	26	...	42	12	46	...	87	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
September	11	12	23	11	27	...	42	12	53	...	74	1	2	3	65	...	1	2	
October	11	11	22	11	17	...	41	12	82	...	93	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
November	11	9	20	11	05	...	44	13	66	...	80	2	2	4	69	80	1	3	
December	11	9	20	11	16	...	47	13	90	...	83	2	2	4	84	50	1	3	

APPENDIX E.

STAFF OF ANSE ROYALE LUNATIC ASYLUM, YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1917.

Name	Rank	Date of appointment	Salary per annum	Emoluments	Remarks
John Thomas Bradley, M.D.	Medical Supt.	1. 3.1906	Rs 500	...	Is also A. M. O. and J. P. South Mahé.
E. Saint Ange...	Head Male Attendant	1. 3.1906	600	Uniform and rations while on duty.	Acts also as Officer Civil Status and Dispenser and Clerk to A. M. O., South Mahé.
Mrs John Tripp	Head Female Attendant	11. 6.1913	360	do	...
François Morel	1st Class Male Attendant	1. 1.1913	300	do	...
Fernand Hoarau	1st Class Male Attendant	19. 8.1913	300	do	...
Mrs Fernand Hoarau	2nd Class Female Attendant	19. 7.1915	240	do	Resigned due to ill-health on the 1st Jan. 1917, replaced by Mr W. J. Germain up to 1st November 1917.
Mrs François Morel	3rd Class Female Attendant	12.10.1914	180	do	Promoted to 2nd Class Female Attendant from 1st April 1917. Rs 240 per annum.
Charles Saint Ange	Cook	1. 7.1910	240	No uniform (rations).	...
Marc Duperrel	Gate Porter	1. 3.1912	144	do	...

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER

PRASLIN DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

I have the honour to forward my annual report on Praslin District for the year 1917.

GENERAL HEALTH.—The general health of the District was satisfactory. There were a few cases of chicken pox and a few cases of measles towards the end of the year.

Some of the labourers returning from Dar-es-Salaam suffered from Malaria and some from beri-beri. They were successfully treated at the dispensaries.

Praslin.

DISPENSARIES.—No. of patients treated at the dispensaries :—

	Males	Females	Total
Bay Ste Anne	11	17	28
Grand' Anse	23	33	56

VACCINATION.—As usual there were a few failures on the first attempt but all children were successfully vaccinated ; the failures were no doubt due to stale vaccine.

Number of children successfully vaccinated :—

1st time	2nd time	3rd time	Total.
74	7	2	83

VITAL STATISTICS.—The estimated population was 2237.

	Males	Females	Total
Births	32	46	78
Still-birth	2	3	5
Deaths	43	25	68
Marriages	...	...	7

There were 68 deaths.

The 68 deaths include 37 from Round Island.

Birth rate 34·86 } per thousand inhabitants.
Death rate 30·39 }

Excluding 37 deaths from Round Island, the death rate would be 13·85.

DETAILS OF DEATHS

Between	0	and	5 years ...	11	Between	50	and	60 years ...	17
"	5	"	15 " ...	...	"	60	"	80 " ...	32
"	15	"	20 " ...	1	"	80	"	90 " ...	2
"	20	"	50 " ...	4	over	90	"	" ...	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS

Bronchitis 3 ; Cerebral Hæmorrhage 1 ; Debility 5 ; Senile decay 18 ; Leprosy 4 ; Tuberculosis 3 ; Ankylostomiasis 6 ; Rheumatism 2 ; Nephritis 5 ; Heart Disease 9 ; Pleurisy 1 ; Diarrhœa 1 ; Burns 1 ; Peritonitis 1 ; Cellulitis 1 ; Syphilis 1 ; Enteritis 2 ; Pneumonia 2 ; Meningitis 1 ; Cystitis 1.

ROUND ISLAND.—The number of paupers admitted was much above the average. Two large new huts were built by the Public Works Department. One of these was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. Owing to the usually large number of paupers we had to provide an extra labourer to help the dresser.

One leper escaped to Praslin but was brought back by the Police. Three lepers died during the year.

Return showing number of inmates on Round Island during 1917.

	Lepers	Paupers
No. of inmates on 1st January 1917 ...	9	44
" " admitted during the year. ...	...	38
	9	82
" " died during the year ...	3	34
	6	48
" " discharged during the year ...	...	2
Total remaining on Round Island on 31st December 1917. ...	6	46

La Digue.

DISPENSARY :—	Males	Females	Total.
	39	21	60

CHILDREN VACCINATED.—1st time 47 ; 2nd time 5 ; 3rd time 1—Total 53.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The estimated population was 1506.

	Males	Females	Total.
Births	24	24	48
Still-births	1	3	4
Deaths	8	13	21
Marriages	...	...	10

Birth rate 31·86 ; Death rate 13·94.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage 1 ; Tuberculosis 2 ; Leprosy 1 ; Heart disease 3 ; Enteritis 1 ; Debility 9 ; Acute Rheumatism 1 ; Pneumonia 1 ; Ankylostomiasis 1 ; Eclampsia 1. Total 21.

FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Population 3,743 ; Births 126 ; Deaths 89 ; Marriages 17.

I continue to give free treatment of venereal diseases. A good number of patients were treated at the Dispensaries ; the only difficulty is to convince some syphilitic patients that they must attend the Dispensary for some time before they can be considered cured.

(Sd.) J. G. MARIE,
M.B., CH. B. (EDIN.)
A. M. O., Praslin District.



